

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, JULY 1--Last 24 hours' rainfall, trace. Temperature, max. 80; min. 73. Weather, sultry.

# Sunday Advertiser.

SUGAR--96° Test Centrifugals, 4.25c; Per Ton, \$85 00. 88 Analysis Beets 11s; Per Ton \$67.40.

VOL. III., NO. 131.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SUNDAY JULY 2, 1905.—TWELVE PAGES.

Entered Jan. 19, 1905, at Honolulu, Hawaii, as Second Class Matter, Under Act of Congress, of March 3, 1879.

## GOVERNOR MEANS TO COME BACK STILL GOVERNOR

Here is a Very Probable Explanation of the "Hunch" That Seemed to Strike Secretary Atkinson with Such Suddenness.

And now, those who are in the know are wondering whether Governor Carter ever did send a real, sure enough formal resignation to the President.

Because, it develops that the Governor drew upon money of his office for the price of a ticket to New York and back. The voucher reads: "\$286, expense of trip to New York and return to consult the President."

If that does not mean that the Governor intends to return as Governor, what does it mean? That he has gone to consult the President as Governor, of course, goes without saying. But, if his resignation were in President Roosevelt's hands, and if it should be accepted before his return, of course he could not come back as Governor. And yet the voucher calls for a trip to New York and return at public expense.

Can this be where Secretary Atkinson, now the acting Governor, got his hunch? It will be remembered that on the very day that the Governor started for the mainland—or was it on the day before?—Secretary Atkinson gave an afternoon paper an interview in which he asserted very positively that Governor Carter, who went away as Governor, would also come back as Governor. And when pressed for a reason for the faith that was in him, the Secretary said that he "had a hunch."

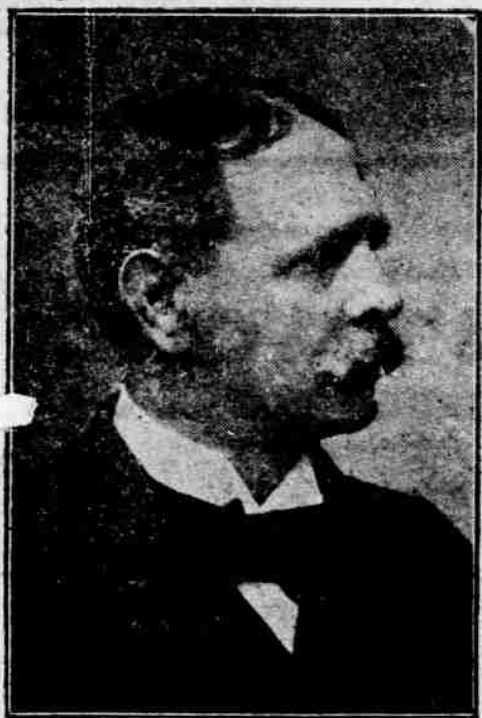
Is it possible that the Secretary knew about this voucher—and more? That solution is altogether probable. The Secretary is in a position to know.

Anyway, this last development will cause news of the Governor's movements on the mainland to be awaited with a keener interest in Honolulu. For, if Governor Carter comes back as Governor, the chances are about one hundred to one that he will stay Governor. And, in that case, it may turn out that the resignation may have been more of an explanation than anything else—more an expressed desire for rest than a wish to quit altogether. That would be more like Carter.

The explanation being supplemented by another by word of mouth, the whole affair, as the French say, would arrange itself. And the stay at home statesmen who have permitted their ambition to busy itself would be given a chance to rest their gray matter during the heated term.

## WIGHT CHOSEN FOR BOARD OF EDUCATION

Acting Governor Atkinson yesterday appointed Charles L. Wight to succeed Prof. Alexander as a member of the Board of Education, and Wallace R. ♦♦♦♦♦



CHARLES L. WIGHT.

Farrington to succeed himself on the same board.

Mr. Wight is one of the best known men in the Territory, having for many years past been the manager of Wilder's Steamship Company, a corporation that has lately passed out of existence practically through merger with the Inter-Island. As such manager Mr. Wight has been brought into contact with men from all parts of the Territory, and knows the needs of all parts. Also, he has always taken a strong interest in educational matters.

Prof. Alexander, an educator himself and a man who has done much for the public schools in the eighteen years that he has served as a member of the Board of Education, retires from the Board now by his own desire. His loss will be felt in the department, where he has stood by the Superintendent always with advice and suggestion of the greatest value.

Prof. Alexander was appointed a member of the Board of Archives under the act creating that body passed by the last legislature, and leaves the school department because the work of the Archives Board, very congenial to him as a close student of history, lures him. He desires, in fact, to devote all his attention, and all the time that he can spare, to the work incident to his membership in the Archives Board. And so, while the schools of Hawaii will lose in his loss, there will be a distinct gain to Hawaii, in the historiographic sense. There is much that is historically interesting being brought to light in the search of the archives, and much more promised. No man living, perhaps, can put this material to better use, or preserve it better, than Prof. Alexander.

## THE DEATH OF FATHER OLIVER

From Maui, a wireless telegram came yesterday afternoon to the Catholic Mission of Honolulu, announcing the death of Rev. Father Oliver Bogaert. He had been in charge of the district of Lahaina since his return last year from a visit abroad with his family. He was stricken last week with fever and by order of Dr. Malony he went to Wailuku to be nursed in the Maluan Hospital. Notwithstanding the intelligent care taken of him by Dr. Weddick and the Sisters of the hospital, he succumbed to the fever in less than two weeks.

Father Oliver was born in Belgium on Oct. 27, 1857, in the city of Courbray, where his parents are yet living. He arrived here on November 28, 1881, in the company of his Lordship, the present Bishop Libert H. Boeynaems. He worked here faithfully these many years, mostly in the district of Kohala, Hawaii. As he seemed to enjoy good health until very lately, his many friends will learn with surprise the sad news of his untimely death.

## WAS PARKER DISCHARGED?

Question of Veracity Between Sheriff and Police Captain.

Apparently, it is a question of veracity between Sheriff Brown and Senior Captain Parker. The police captain who has been on the force for a great number of years, and who has performed splendid service there, says that he has been forced from his position for having voted for Henry for sheriff. In other words, according to Captain Parker's story, the new Sheriff of Oahu has already begun to use his position to pay off political grudges.

On the other hand, Sheriff Brown says that he has not discharged Parker, and that the Captain has orders to report to him and talk the matter over at nine o'clock this morning. Sheriff Brown told the Supervisors that, while Captain Parker had quit as the result of a "little spat," he had not discharged him, and left the members of the Board with the impression that he



CAPT. ROBERT PARKER

At the time of the Revolution of 1895. ♦♦♦♦♦ considered Parker still on the force. To members of the Board, Sheriff Brown explained that Capt. Parker must certainly have misunderstood or misinterpreted something that he said, because he had not intended to discharge him. As to insulting Parker so that he couldn't stay with any self-respect, nothing was said.

### CAPTAIN PARKER'S STATEMENT.

Captain Parker was seen at his home yesterday afternoon and said that he was "fired," making the following statement: "This morning between 8 and 9 o'clock I went up to the sheriff's office to see if there were any orders about going on with the work of the police. Sheriff Brown said that there were no special orders. Then he got up from his chair and closed the door and I knew that something was up. He said that he was very sorry for what I had done after being friends with him for a long time, that I had voted for Henry. I said that I couldn't help it. I had to vote for the man I was working for. I had to stand by him. Then he said, 'I have no more confidence in you.' I said, 'What do you mean?' He said, 'I have no more confidence in you, that's what I mean.' There was nothing more said and I left."

Referring to a story printed in an evening paper, Captain Parker stated that he had had no fight with Lieutenant Leslie last night. He said: "After midnight Leslie came down and gave Lieutenant Hart an order from the Sheriff to send an officer to the English cathedral where there was some disturbance. Leslie went direct to the Lieutenant and did not say anything

(Continued on Page 3.)

## WHO RUNS THE BAND?

The Supervisors of Oahu County Want Some Information.

There is a difference of opinion among the County Supervisors as to who has charge of the Hawaiian County Band—the Supervisors, Col. Jones, commanding officer of the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, or even the Governor, who, as commander-in-chief of the militia forces of the territory, has authority over the musicians if they are still attached to the National Guard. Their instruments belong to the U. S. Army.

The matter came up at the Board meeting yesterday afternoon when a communication was received from Commodore Pickers of the Hawaii Yacht Club, requesting the services of the band at the boat and yacht races at Pearl Harbor on July 4. The request was acceded to, finally, with Paele voting against the proposition at first, although he changed later to an affirmative vote.

Mr. Moore then called attention to the fact that somebody had ordered the band to play at Makee Island on Sunday. He thought Col. Jones had done so, and he questioned his authority. If the county was paying for the band, the Supervisors certainly had control of its movements.

Chairman Smith stated that the order to play at Makee Island was probably made by Captain Berger, the band leader, who, following his usual custom, was continuing to play at the usual designated places during the week. "Mr. Berger is a captain under military services to the Territory," said Chairman Smith, "and has the rank to control the members of the band who are enlisted men."

"If that's the case then we ought to have a Colonel on the Board of Supervisors to control the captain," said Moore jocosely.

The Board decided on adjournment yesterday to meet again pro forma on Tuesday morning at 8:30, with only the city members present, and adjourn at once until Wednesday afternoon or evening. The law calls for the Board to hold its regular meetings on the first Tuesday of every month, but as next Tuesday falls upon a holiday, the meeting would not be considered binding. However, to conform to the law the Board will merely come together and adjourn.

The first business yesterday was to approve the bonds of the following deputy sheriffs:

Frank Pahia, Koolapoko, \$5000; C. J. Holt, Waianae, \$5000; Oscar Cox, Waihua, \$5000; Geo. Kekouha, Koolauloa, \$5000; John Fernandez, Ewa, \$5000.

Henry Cobb Adams of the Road Board of Koolapoko, appeared before the Board to get information as to the Nuuanu Pali cantoners. He was not sure the Koolapoko Road Board had power to keep the two men employed. The Board was not sure of its position, but tentatively instructed Mr. Cobb to keep the men at work until official action could be taken.

The County Clerk was instructed to prepare a letter directed to Superintendent Holloway stating that upon receipt of an inventory of the road and garbage departments, electric light station, police station (building), the Board would submit a receipt therefor. Sheriff Brown appeared before the Board and said he had understood from reading of the resolution adopted by the Supervisors taking over the police department and continuing the force as it existed on June 30 through the month of July. He had done so, but had appointed two more men, Lieut. Leslie to the mounted force and Henry Vida as a

(Continued on Page 2)

## WHITE CZAR THREATENED

Bombs Found Near the Palace of the Tsarskoe-Selo--Many People are Fleeing From Odessa.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 2.—The resignation of Minister Rougigan is impending.

A number of bombs have been found in the rear of the palace of Tsarskoe-selo.

The domestic situation is growing worse every day. ODESSA, July 2.—Provisions have been sent to the surrendered battleship Potemkin. The exodus from the city continues.

## CHICAGO INDICTMENTS.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Seventeen prominent butchers, including the Armours and the Swifts, have been indicted by the Federal grand jury for violation of the anti-trust law. Thirty participants in the recent teamsters' strike have likewise been indicted.

## THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

PARIS, July 2.—It is believed in diplomatic circles that, in its essential details, the conference upon the Morocco question has been substantially agreed upon, and that only some details remain to be arranged.

## THE HAY FUNERAL.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The funeral of the late Secretary of State Hay will be held in Cleveland on Wednesday or Thursday next.

## THE HONOLULU CHINESE ARE AGAINST EXCLUSION

The Liliha Street Chinese Theater was packed by an audience of some 1200 or 1500 Chinese last night. The occasion was the mass meeting to protest against the exclusion act, to urge the Chinese government not to accede to another exclusion treaty and to extend sympathy to the Chinese people in their fight against the law. Mr. C. K. Ai, president of the United Chinese Society, presided. The meeting was very orderly and all the speeches were moderate but there was no mistaking the feeling of the audience and wild cheers broke out often as the speakers touched some patriotic chord. No attempt was made to start a boycott in Hawaii but sympathy was extended to those merchants who are boycotting American goods in China and money is being raised to aid them in the fight. A full report of the meeting will appear tomorrow.

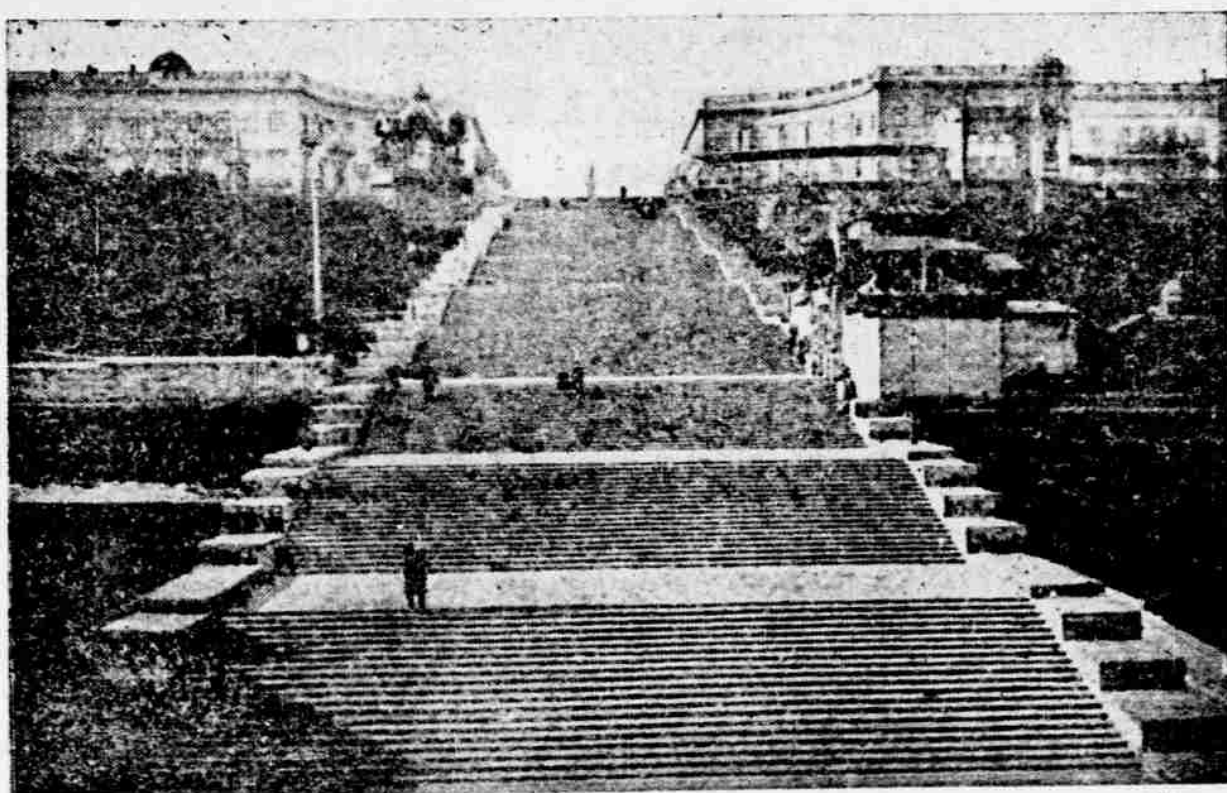
## HEAVY DAMAGES WON IN THE HILO COURT

HILO, June 30.—The Circuit Court at Hilo has had an exciting case in progress for a week and the jury has rendered a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of eight thousand five hundred dollars. This is the largest verdict for

damages ever given in the Fourth Circuit. The action is that of Wm. Fernandes, a Hilo storekeeper, against Evangelina da Silva, bailiff of the court and H. S. Overend, formerly deputy sheriff of Hawaii. Early in 1903 the plaintiff was arrested for fornication and was obliged to give bail for his appearance. When he appeared in court the plaintiff produced his marriage certificate showing that he was lawfully married to the co-defendant and this terminated the criminal case. The Portuguese of Hilo were very much worked up over the illegal arrest and as soon as it was shown who were the parties behind the proceeding, an action for malicious prosecution was commenced against the Deputy Sheriff and Bailiff.

At the trial it was shown that Silva had been ill-disposed toward the plaintiff for a long time and that the arrest for fornication was an act of malice for the purpose of getting even. The defendant, Silva, took a peculiar position when he called a large number of witnesses to prove that the plaintiff was a man of no character. Instead of reducing the amount of damage the defense probably tended to increase it. Ridgeway and Ridgeway represented Silva in the trial and Harry Irwin represented Overend. At the close of the case Carl Smith, representing the plaintiff, dismissed the case against Overend.

Invitations are out for an inspection of the Immigrant station at Kakaako tomorrow afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock.



THE RICHELIEU STAIRWAY AT ODESSA.